The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PRICE, TEN FIFTEEN STREET,

TERMS OF THE PAPER:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Choice Stock.

Pure White Lead.

Come Love Monroe Coun-ty.

Who Says We Don't Keep It?

Our Imported

Wheeler's Superior Coal-gas

Table Damask

The Celebrated Schuylkill

Greenbacks

The New Packet

French Home Carpets,

The Very Finest

Good Old-fashioned Rock-ey

The Strongest Cook Stove

Prices & Co's

Dresses, Organdies,

Reduced Prices,

Remember the Place,

Black Silks for Mantles,

Joseph Horne & Co.,

Potato, Sea Stock, 65 b-sh.

A New and Beautiful

Shetland Shawls,

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The yacht race came off on East river Saturday. The distance—twenty-eight miles—was accomplished by the Silvie in the fast time of one hours and twenty minutes. She took a prize of $500.

General Rosser and wife have gone to Alabama. The health of both is still poor.

A banquet was given by the New York Press to the ladies of the Sorosis, at Delmonico's Saturday afternoon. About forty gentlemen of the same number of ladies were present, Horace Greeley presided, and speeches were made by Wm. H. Burleigh, Wm. Stewart, A. S. Richardson, Mary Cummings, Thomas Webster, Oliver W. Johnson, Mr. Jerome and others. The assemblage comprised many distinguished literary gentlemen of that city, including Messrs Carey, Wilson, Derby and Wm. Cullen Bryant. The entertainment was a success, and will probably lead to further reunions.

Pollett, from Paterson, N. J., who had a walking match with Waller, at Hamilton, Canada, West, was shot through the brain and instantly killed about twelve o'clock Friday night, on a return to Hamilton, by a man named Galloway. Four persons have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the murder. Pollett leaves a family in Paterson.

At Portella, Canada, the oil refinery owned by J. Woodward was destroyed by fire on Friday, with the barn and contents. Loss $15,000; no insurance. The refinery was just completed and was all ready to run. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Town from Buenos Ayres, via Valparaiso, says that the Paraguayans, in the recent engagement, captured eight hundred prisoners and one thousand pieces from the allies. It is reported that two of the allied iron-clads had been sunk.

The Chilian Government has finally disposed of all the steamers purchased in the United States service, at a loss of several hundred thousand dollars. The issue of Chili obtained permission from the Government to purchase to the amount of $10,000. The Union Government has contracted for the collection of the claims of citizens and firms in colorado, the certified amounting over 10 years.

Advices from Portella state that the yellow fever is abating. The Arequipa Railroad has been commenced.

The elections for the Ecuadorian Congress are ended. The Conservative party have been successful. Several earthquakes have been felt in Ecuador.

Mount Pachitoa, on whose declivity quite extensive, is now in activity.

Australian dates of May 1st, and New Zealand of the 7th, have reached Panama. Details of the execution of Farrell, the attempted assassin of Prince Alfred, are received.

Captain Perry, of the Memphis police, who was wounded in a encounter with negro burglars some days since, died on Friday evening.

Doctor E. E. Hoofer, a well known physician of Memphis, was found dead in his bed Saturday morning, from apoplexy. The deceased was a native of North Carolina, but had lived in Memphis for fifteen years.

L. H. Martin, who robbed the Northern Express Company in New York in May last, was brought before the police magistrate at Hamilton, Canada, Saturday evening, and committed for trial. An application has been made for his extradition.

An Ottawa dispatch says: In regard to the rise in this country of large emigrants aimed for the Western States, it is expected a government will adopt the American system of compelling owners of vessels to enter at foreign ports the names of passengers for certain periods after their arrival here.

Secretary Seward and family are at Auburn, on York.

The Athletics beat the Empires of St. Louis, on Friday. Score, 31 to 6.

Mayor Thomas, of St. Louis, has requested Governors Hunter, Harlan Waller, recently convicted of adultery, to resign.

A dispatch from Montreal says officers of the allied States army are said to be on the following Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound steamers, in instructions from the British Government to assist the settlement of the claims. Orders are being executed there. A battery of three rifled guns is on one from Montreal to join an iron-clad, Herbellin river.

The Tallahassee Florida rebels that Harrison and Governor elect, was sworn into office and entered on inaugural address Friday, and took a legislature, met, but was not organized.

The military bill, recently passed over the executive veto, and will Congress passed reconstruction bill. No final enactment in by the Governors, of the United States District Courts. The marriage law failed and not enacted. Legislature adjourned sine die. Democratic gain, Hallam 19, Democrats 7; House, Democrats 27, Republicans 26.

The boiler of a saw mill at Franklin, on Jack Water river, Virginia, exploded Friday, killing the engineer and two negroes, and severely injuring several others.

The name of Andrew Johnson has been taken from the hotel register of the United States of New York.

Shirley Iron factory, at East Hamilton, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss $50,000. Five or six persons were injured by falling from the windows, but no lives lost.

The German Evangelical Synod at Philadelphia adjourned Friday, after electing the following officers for the next General Church Council: Rev. Dr. Rieseby, Rev. H. Nast, Rev. Dr. Lee, Rev. Dr. Fest, Rev. Dr. Schneider, Rev. Dr. Wagner, Rev. Dr. Schmidt, Rev. Dr. Wackerhagen, Rev. Dr. Lindemann, Rev. Dr. Schaeffer, Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Hoffman

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that runs the telegraph directly, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the utmost reliance on the market reports of the Commercial, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of like character in that and other cities, and that various English commercial papers and circulars regularly receive them, with credit. There is neither the Standard mills, tardily as Iron Factory, the Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind in Pittsburgh, or the Commercial, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIIth DISTRICT,

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. Mercer Coates, of Philadelphia.
Thos. E. Summers, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Barnes.	13. Samuel Shaw.
2. W. A. Patton.	14. B. F. Wagoneller.
3. W. A. Duncan.	15. Chas. H. Miller.
4. G. W. Hill.	16. George W. Eder.
5. Wayne P. Mohl.	17. John Stewart.
6. J. B. Bringhurst.	18. A. G. Greatsell.
7. Peter C. Hopkins.	19. James Gay.
8. Isaac Eckert.	20. H. C. Johnson.
9. Morris Hoover.	21. J. K. Kemp.
10. David W. Reed.	22. Wm. Ross.
11. Wm. Garvin.	23. Gen. W. Caldwell.
12. W. W. Scranton.	24. J. B. Baton.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, WILLIS S. HUBBARD, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE E. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—GILFORD L. PEARSON.

AUDITOR—ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAMBERT.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JONATHAN MILLER.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, L. MCCLURE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MCHUGH.

Fair progress was made with the tax bill in Committee of the Whole in the House on Saturday, and the impression is daily strengthening that it will pass the House as agreed upon in Committee, and be immediately acted upon by the Senate.

The Butler County Democracy, unlike that of Allegheny county, had the nerve to nominate a ticket and make a platform. They declared in favor of Common Pl. Pleas reform for President, and the chief plank in their platform is "greenbacks for bonds." This suits the *Post* exactly; but here at home the *Post* and its doctrines are virtually repudiated by the party, which are not disposed to rely upon its judgment or be influenced by its leadership.

The bill to restore Arkansas to the Union and to representation in Congress, and that even as the omnibus bill, which includes States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, restoring those States to their former relation with the General Government, it is said by well informed parties, becomes a law without the signature of the Chief. If this should prove true, Arkansas will be restored on the 20th inst., the other States on the 25th.

[illegible] delivered by rail from Philadelphia to Upper Mississippi at sixty hundred, but the best were trained by Pittsburgh dealers, by two hundred miles nearer. Of course they must sell where it is necessary to cover the [illegible] you is one of the best [illegible] to pay by railroad dealer. Then being the law, whereby all commercial, takes place? This a column of discussion.

[illegible] papers and leaders of [illegible] half as much about the [illegible] by the Democracy. [illegible] Democratic candidate [illegible] a time since we have [illegible] shriek about "negro [illegible] when we come to [illegible] we feel the error [illegible] haven scrambling at [illegible] for the despised [illegible] now deign to call negroes [illegible] in this Democracy.

[illegible] met again. The Anti-[illegible], which is Wendell Phillips, urges the Free Southern nomination bill [illegible]. Wendell Phillips' [illegible] in many respects [illegible]. Neither has a grain of [illegible] both would wreck any [illegible] if it happened to be a [illegible] It is a matter for congratulation [illegible] party can be held responsible for neither; that while it has survived and will continue to survive the [illegible] of one it has got rid of the other, all that its course is in a direction whither those with his views are little likely to follow.

In his cabinet appointments Mr. Johnson is paying off his counsel in the late trial, and cheating Senators who cleared him with their votes. Messrs. Evarts and Curtis have had the tender made to them, leaving only the plantation lawyer, Stanbery, to be provided Mr. Stanbery having fallen his chance for the Attorney Generalship, and failed. It was pretended that as soon as the President was acquitted he would reconstruct his Cabinet as a whole, appoint eminent men to all the places, and bring his administration into harmony with the country in its desire for the restoration of the South. The vote of Mr. Buchanan, of Missouri, was procured by this promise, which it is now evident the President does not intend to keep. Neither Evarts nor Curtis will accept the offer, and so the Cabinet will remain unchanged and the cheat be complete.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

It is lucky that the power of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania extends no further than to its own members. In voting as it did, at the annual meeting in Harrisburg, last week, to exclude women, it did all it could, which was not much, to prevent them from practicing medicine, and confines the business to its own members. Considering that this is a free country, and the public is rather numerous and growing, both in numbers and enlightenment, although the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania may not be making much progress, the action of the Society in this regard is not generally conducive. A State Society, or any combination of men, who arrogate to themselves exclusive rights and privileges after this fashion on the ground, open or implied, that they only possess avowed or implied, that they only possess the requisite ability, should try to be consistent. Two things are certain on the assumption. Two things are certain on one of these is, that the State Medical Society excludes, or would exclude, from the practice of medicine all the women without regard to education or capacity. Another is, that the State Medical Society not only attempts, but succeeds in throwing its shield of protection and to [illegible] pursued by an independent Democratic candidate for Congress. If most of the question to concentrate the vote of the "unbridled" on Andrew Bierly, or any other man not thoroughly identified with the "white man's party."

NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

Some journals seem to take a despondling view of the financial affairs of the nation, and ask where we are tending? We reply that as public confidence is regained, as we take a hopeful view, and steadily apply ourselves to the great work before us, we are tending to peace and national prosperity. A brief resume of our responsibilities will form a text on which to shape ideas. On the first day of the present month the government owed twenty-six hundred and forty-three millions of dollars, the interest of which amounts to one hundred and fifty millions yearly. The Pension List costs thirty millions yearly, and governmental outlay, in yearly total, may be set down at three hundred millions. This gives the fullest range, and on which basis it is possible to work with some degree of accuracy.

Twenty millions have gone by the repeal of the cotton tax, sixty millions by repeal of duties on manufactures, and other taxes are gradually being reduced at the urgent request of the people. The consequence has been stoppage in reduction of the national debt, for we cannot kill the goose that lays the golden eggs and be as rich as when that famous historical bird is alive and in full feather.

We take the statement that the debt will, for a few months, remain without further reduction, allowing for the loss of a third of the yearly income—one hundred millions, by way of repeal of the cotton tax and repeal of the duties on manufactured articles, we come back to the treatment of the tax on whisky. It has become almost axiomatic to tax luxuries and allow necessities to go free. We showed, on Saturday, from reliable authorities, that only thirteen millions were collected last year from the whisky tax, which tax should, governed by consumption, had honestly been the rule and not the exception, have yielded two hundred millions. Congress, therefore, in the reduction of one hundred millions of taxes on articles of necessity, may have relied on at least half the collection of the tax on whisky, which would have compensated for all other reductions. To resume the argument; if by a tax of seventy-five per cent. we can obtain seventy-five millions instead of thirteen millions we shall have fifty-seven millions to nearly cover the reduction of the sixty millions lost through remission of taxes on manufactures. The treatment of the whisky tax therefore becomes imperative. Every day that further legislation on the subject is delayed is a day of loss to the country; further demonstrations those concerned in the traffic, and also tends to give confidence on our finances opportunity to equalize on what they are pleased to term our deplorable condition.

We admit that the national debt is heavy, that we owe enough for it to form a weight on our energies. Were it ten times as large in view of our position compared with nations whose responsibilities are greater than ours, we could bear it and honorably discharge obligations to creditors.

The debt of England is forty hundred millions of dollars in gold, and the working expenses of that country yearly may be roughly stated at nearly four hundred millions of dollars in gold. England, therefore, owes thirteen hundred and fifty millions of dollars more than America, and works her Government at one hundred millions of dollars more yearly than we are doing, allowing a wide margin for the whole of our yearly expenditure.

It is natural for a people like ours, cursed to bear heavy fiscal burdens, to be a little startled at the prodigious load the nation has to carry, yet, in comparison to England, our debt is but as the weight of a straw to the burden of an elephant. Much of the weight we have to bear proceeds from the fact of the extraordinary pressure under which the obligations were contracted. That was a time of the nation's extreme trial when existence was imperilled and the means anything that could be devised. Just as the most fearful poisons are in extreme cases of disease given to such patients, so that the poison in the system may be counteracted by an other more potent, and the patient recover his health, is the administering of funds under extraordinary national pressure. If the nation had succumbed to the poison of rebellion, those who staked on the enterprise would have lost all, and it needed extra liberality to induce men to speculate in the time of our great disaster. High rates of interest, speculation, may be poison to those whose finances enable them to trade without borrowed capital. To the plumbed and sandy, accommodation, even at high rate of interest, is for a short time, the greatest of blessings.

We take the hopeful view, from the facts that yearly, not much less than half a million of the bone, muscle and sinew of the Old World are coming to develope our resources. Our population is increasing in a greater ratio from natural natural increase than emigration. Property is continually rising in value. Vast developments are constantly being made, whereby our agricultural and mineral riches are available. The nation owes more land than would, if sold at their figures, suffice to pay our indebtedness. Were we to only pay the interest of the present debt, the increase of the nation's wealth would, within a period not difficult to determine, come to be equal to the debt itself.

Our position, in comparison to England, is that of a man who owns a vast estate to cover his responsibilities, against one who has comparatively nothing. By wise legislation, taking and collecting from the luxuries of life, we may replace the hundred millions of dollars we have shown have been reduced, and keep on discharging our obligations at the rate we have hitherto done, whereby we have astonished the world.

It is natural, after the fever has left a patient, for him to require strengthening diet, air and gentle exercise. It would not do to build the patient up too quickly. If he took strong food at every meal, rode excessively and grew fatigued, his full health would be delayed, and the fever might return. The nation has passed the worst stages of fever, and is in a fair way to perfect convalescence if quacks will have time and patience, and confidence to have their way.

To the wavering and weak, we say confidence. The national financial position is much better than mere solvency. We have a splendid heritage; a nation that is constantly developing in wealth from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A people that are buoyant and capable; and the producing wealth of the Old World is the tributeries. Situations more aged are paying to broader and more popular institutions.

The tax bill under consideration in the House of Representatives, early passage of which we have reason to expect, is not the least hopeful even in this connection. It embraces as much of remedial measures for present evils as it is possible to embody with our experience.

Frances candor in describing a new country warning emigrants is no very rare, that the following words of Superintendent Snyder, of the Union Pacific road, are specially worth recording: "Young men from the East with good recommendations that come here must not be afraid of their scalps, must be content with rude fare, be willing to sleep on the prairie and work hard." No, Snyder is a model man, and his way of telling the truth will procure more emigrants in the end than the lying method usually adopted.

The Portage county (Ohio) *Democrat* states that the situation of Hon. B. F. Wade having been called in the fact that a movement on the part of some of his partial friends was being made in the Nineteenth District, to bring forward his name as a candidate for the lower branch of Congress, he called unexpectedly that such movement has not his sanction, and authorizes and requests us to say, that he is not a candidate for the position, that the use of his name is wholly unauthorized, and that he does not desire the place.

Vallandighamism.

Dayton, the home of Vallandigham during the war, is about equally divided in its support of the two great political parties, but being the city where Vallandigham pursues his double occupation as lawyer and editor, gives to it a stand as the quarters from which Vallandighamism is promulgated. A correspondent has been having a long familiar talk with Vallandigham, and gives to the world a lengthy communication of what Vallandigham will do, and what he will not do.

A synopsis of Vallandighamism is here presented. "The new movement," if there is to be one, "must begin with the Democratic party as a nucleus, the burial of all dead issues and a platform of principles regarding the living questions of the hour." What the living questions are do not all imagine; but he believes, with his followers, in George H. Pendleton, and in his policy of redeeming the bonds in greenbacks, so that the greenback theory is one of the living questions of Vallandigham's platform.

Mr. Vallandigham is satisfied, if there is harmony at New York, that the Democrats can win next November. All that talk about treason and men having made themselves odious by reason of their conduct through the war, "must be killed off or quietly suppressed." He thinks Chief Justice Chase an able man, but having signed to former expressions chooses G. H. Pendleton; yet gives the chances, according to the correspondent, in favor of Mr. Chase, as not insurmountable. Chase's views on the negro are canvassed, and the running up in his favor are, that as President of the United States, Mr. Chase need not be an active propagandist of his views outside the State of Ohio, especially as the question of suffrage is a matter not of national, but of local state politics. Chase, as the father of greenbacks, is thought by Vallandigham to be "all right" on the greenback issue. As Mr. Vallandigham expresses himself, "if anything shall recognize positive Democrats to Chase, in any contingency, it is the fact that he is a statesman and a civilian and not a military man, nor yet identified personally with the exercise of violent arbitrary power in the States which adhered to the Union." And, again, "if no hard pressed for material as to be forced outside of the Democratic party for a candidate, we are for Chase. If there is to be a 'bargain,' let there be a 'consideration.' If there is to be a 'sale,' let us have 'value received,' even if paid in green backs. If for lack of brains we are compelled to fall back on an 'available,' let us see how it shall be got broken."

There is to be no war Democrat as a candidate. General Dix, General Hancock, Horatio Seymour, General McClellan and Admiral Farragut are let down easily. Mr. English is regarded with favor for the Vice-Presidency, because Mr. Vallandigham says he is one of the party leaders who went through the ordeal unsullied. Mr. Vallandigham thinks that any combination of a Democrat who achieved rightly in the Democratic organization through the war would be acceptable, and would develop enthusiasm and strength in proportion as he is recognized as having been a positive Democrat. Mr. Vallandigham will not ally himself with any of the candidates further than to constitute what influence he possesses for Mr. Pendleton for a careful perusal of the "Issue platform," the "re-organization of all classes of Democrats on general principles," leaves as little wiser after the perusal than we were before—that the choice is between Chase and Pendleton, and that Vallandigham prefers Pendleton, if they can win with him; if not, Chase must come to them or they will go to Chase.

A Catholic Priest Committed to Prison.

A Catholic Priest has declined to testify in a United States Court, and has, therefore, been committed to prison. In January last a negro was lynched in Frankfort, Ky., who, it was alleged, had committed an outrage on an Irish girl and afterwards attempted to murder her. The Rev. Lambert Young, a Catholic Priest, declined to give his testimony before the Grand Jury and appealed to the United States Court. The facts of the case are brief. Mr. Young, a Post, Commonwealth's Attorney, sent for the Rev. Lambert Young, when the rite was going on, and requested his influence to calm the feelings of the excited populace. It was represented that the mob was composed chiefly of Irish Catholics, and that the priest would have some influence over them. The priest did go among the people, spoke to them, and at the request of the Mayor of Frankfort, went in amongst the crowd a second time to obtain additional influence. He succeeded. The jury convicted the priest to say whom he spoke to, but refused to answer. His defense before the United States Court was to the effect that he was a native of Holland, a priest, had been in this country eight years, was naturalized, and did not speak or write the English language fluently, nor understand it perfectly, that the intentions were to remain here for the remaining portion of his life. He further stated, that he went into the crowd on account of his priestly office, while others, better known and of more influence than himself, dared not attempt the perilous task. He did not see the face of the murderer at the time of the outrage, was not acquainted with any of the parties, and in Indiana at least 15,000, and, inasmuch as five-sixths of them have hitherto always voted with the Republicans, a wholesale defection on their part would endanger the election of Grant and Colfax in Illinois, and render the election of the Democratic ticket in Indiana certain beyond a doubt. Democratic ingenuity appears to have been expended for naught. The Jews declare indignantly that appeals of this kind are insults to their common sense, and that if, as certain Democratic politicians have advised, mass meetings of the Jews should be called for the purpose of making demonstrations against Gen. Grant, their leading men would be the last to countenance the movement and the designing politicians who originated it.

A Great Blast.

One of the greatest rock-blasts ever known was made a few weeks ago at Lime Point, the site of the new fort being constructed by the government for the defense of the harbor of San Francisco. To prepare the ground for the fort it was found necessary to remove a hill of rock one feet in height. A small tunnel was pierced in the hill, near its base, to a depth of sixty feet, and a chamber, sixty feet long, excavated at right angles with it, and parallel to the face of the hill. In this chamber were placed two charges of powder, one of 4,000 pounds and the other of 3,500 pounds, separated by forty-five feet of clay and sand, but both fired at the same moment by means of a wire and a galvanic battery. A correspondent of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* thus describes the result:

"There was only one explosion to the popular sense of that term. A fissure was made in the rock, and the escape through the mouth of rock, and the [illegible] was to move outward, falling down into the sea, and then a portion of the [illegible] to a depth without a foundation giving way and tumbling into the [illegible] deep.

"For about half a minute of time the masses of rock above came rolling down in the face of the sea, each their watery grave below, presenting to the [illegible] and period of the [illegible] time, and [illegible] looked him to see if he too was not [illegible] with the rock. When the rock above had fallen away to the height of about 175 feet above the water, [illegible] action ceased. Long columns, one after another, from time to time, for several hours, as still other masses above, during themselves unsupported, broke away and fell into the deep."

The amount of rock displaced by the blast was 40,000 cubic yards, or 80,000 tons, and its total cost $72,000.

Grant and the Clergy.

The Chaplain of Grant's regiment relates the following incident: When at home he generally attended the Methodist Episcopal Church. While Colonel of the Twenty first Regiment, he gave every encouragement and facility for securing a prompt and uniform observance of religious services, and was generally found in the audience listening to preaching.

Shortly after I came into the regiment, our mess were one day taking their usual seats around the dinner table, when he remarked:

"Chaplain, when I was at home, and ministers were stopping at my house, I always invited them to ask a blessing at the table. I suppose a blessing is as much needed by us here as at home; and if it is agreeable with your views, I should be glad to have you ask a blessing every time we sit down to eat."

IMPEACHMENT is to be the occasion of a great picture, wherein Andrew Johnson will be the leading character. The admiring correspondent of the Boston *Post* particularizes as follows:

The President of the United States had been served with a copy of the articles of impeachment, and was required to make answer thereto. He called around him five of the ablest lawyers of the country and to their management confided his case. The answer of the President to the charges of high crime and misdemeanors was prepared and laid before him for his approval and signature. This is the scene which has been selected for a great national painting by Miner K. Kellog, the American artist, who is now engaged in sketching and grouping the distinguished personages who are to appear in the side scenes of the picture. The scene is the President's Council Chamber, the time the consideration of which hangs an original portrait.

The gentlemen of which hangs an original portrait.

At a religious "love feast" in Naperville about twenty miles west of Chicago, on Sunday last, the whole congregation were poisoned. The meal had been prepared in a copper kettle, and to remain in it all day, till the liquid had become curdled. The scene that followed beggars description. In different parts of the church were the sufferers, some sitting, some lying on the floor, and all suffering the most excruciating pains. Medical assistance was at once summoned, but it was a long time before the entire number (about one hundred and thirty) could be attended to. About twenty of the number were regarded as in a dangerous condition, but none have as yet died, and it is hoped that all will recover.

The difference between Lotta, the actress, and her father, has been settled, and he is at liberty again. It will be remembered that he sat engaged to engage in Europe with some $25,000 of her money, the being a minor.

How Judge Chase will Become the Democratic Nominee.

People have now become familiar with the possibilities of Chief Justice Chase as the nominee of the Democratic party. A correspondent of the Brooklyn *Union*, for whom that paper vouches, has had an interview with the Chief Justice, whom, he said, showed no disposition to shirk the discussion of the question. In reference to the Chicago Convention, the Chief Justice, is represented as saying: "He had been a Republican once; but they had gone away from their principles, and had read him out of the party. It had got new leaders, men who opposed it while he himself was struggling for its organization. He had done more for the party than a regiment of the men who had read him out of the party. They had taken the reins into their own hands, and now it mattered not to him what they did."

The correspondent then pointed out to the Chief Justice that he could not become a co-worker with his lifelong political enemies. The Chief Justice, rather fidgetty, explained his position: "If they would accept of my principles as their platform, I would. I shall not give up my doctrine of equal rights. They must take that. I shall hold to the reconstruction measures; they are right and constitutional. I drew up the bill—the second one—though I did not have in the military. I would have managed the affairs with civil officers, and called in the military as they were needed. If I could get them to indorse these principles, that would settle them forever."

This draws the subject to a fine point, on which the Chief Justice stands, either to be the nominee, under certain considerations, or, it may be, dwindle from public life. But may not the man who will, under certain considerations, become co-worker with his political enemies, strain just a little more rather than miss the nomination? As the matter is represented now, the Democratic party must back down on some of their favorite theories, or Chase's conscience have a trifle more tension. Either event is within the pale of contingencies.

New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

The Board of Commerce in this city have under consideration the present illiberal policy, and are striving to establish the *entente cordiale* between New Orleans and the West that they say can only repose upon the basis of a common interest. The movement of grain that way is large. The extensive wharf, to be used by the Elevator Company, is nearly finished and the same company are commencing a very large building for elevating purposes. Captain Bodeau will shortly leave for the North to thoroughly perfect the organization of the elevator system as regards the trade expected to pass through that city. A forwarding arrangement of large proportion has recently been effected, and a line of vessels is expected to sail from Liverpool to New Orleans on the 1st and 15th of each month. Evidently the business men of New Orleans begin to understand the value of cordial relations and are fully alive to the advantage of peaceable trade.

PROSPECTS AND CROPS IN LOUISIANA.

The *Homer Tidal*, a paper published in California packet, says:

"The crop in this parish was never in a better condition, and the prospects of the future are bright. If the people would but turn their attention to farming and raise their own provisions, and cease the [illegible] of cotton, they would soon be the most independent people in the State. Instead of [illegible] they would have [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

...e Daily Commercial

FROM INDIANA, PA.

Republican Primary Elections—The Contest for State Senator.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.]
Blairsville, Pa., June 13, 1868.

...e most exciting topic of interest in this ...ounty during the last month has been the ...ellic result of the Republican primary ...ion. Speculation as to the ultimate suc... or defeat of the various candidates for ...ination was freely indulged, and it was ...upon last Saturday, June 6th, the time ...inted for holding the election, that the ...ls of all were fully and finally confined ...the subject of who would or would not ...ccessful.

...n S. Black, of this place, with some ...ve competitors, obtained the nomination for ...ster and Recorder, by a majority over his ...highest opponent, Noah Lohr, of some ...votes, the other candidates falling far be... James T. Vanhorn was nominated for ...ty Commissioner, by a majority of 56 ...r Robert Adams, who was the next ...ost.

...he contest for Assembly was quite spirited, ...e being six gentlemen in the field, all very ...ng and ambitious to serve their county for ...eral compensation. However, it soon nar... down from this hexagonal character and ...ined the shape of a conflict between the ...prominent men, unanimously before the ...ple, Dr. David W. Marshall and Wm. W. ...rhorn. The friends of both these gentle... up until the final counting of the votes ...the Return Judges, were sanguine and ...nted. Both claimed the nomination of their ...ce to be the "coming man," and the prob... was solved only by the announcement that ...Marshall was successful by about two hun... votes.

...The great contest of to-day—at least, it seems ...me in the matter of a candidate for State ...ator, between Harry White and Dr. Thomas ...e, were this comparatively candidacy. It ...t be remembered that this county was repre... during the last term, in the Senate, by ...or. White. In accordance with party ...quette, Indiana county could not take ...m to the candidate, and it was generally ...ceded that this term should belong to ...ersett county. But Jefferson, in... raising the highest important services rendered ...y General White, while in the Senate ...ton, instead of electing one of her own citi... to succeed him with a re-nomina... and presented him to the Senate from ...e District as the man of their choice. ...General White really became the candi... of different counties, and not of Indiana ...e feel less a peculiar interest in the con... Would Indiana ratify the choice which ...erset county had made in its stead? The ...ple of Dr. S. C. Ogle and the friends of ...e place were sent as far as to drive ...e cattle, showing the exact majorities the ...ty would have in the different districts in ...county, and proclaiming the nominee by ...h handed, though disputed, triumph to ...up and discover a great party. In ...e the friends were nominated without opposition ...ll the offices.

F. T.

...ETOWN HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

...n Explosion—Iron Furnaces, Mills and ...undries—Improvements—Enterprise—Chimney Rock.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.]
Hollidaysburg, May 11, 1868.

A correspondent writing from this place a ...w days since omitted to state that we have ...o cast furnaces, two rolling mills, two nail ...ctories, two foundries, one grist mill, one ...ahoic high school, and one fine Protestant ...n and Sunday school. The summary is a ...y one building, with all the modern im... provements, and erected at a cost of $60,000, ...ong other improvements the Commissioners ...the county are erecting a jail, which will ...of the fine pieces of work. Enough crime is ...n the county, yet a feeling of this ...ssity and with commodious accommoda... one will have a healthful influence upon ...minals.

In connection with the above, on an eastern ...ntinuity, two miles west of this place, a ...olling mill, nail factory, steam saw... and ...ther of the finest manufactories of white lea... in Pennsylvania. Sheriff Funk, the proprietor ...f these last works, expects soon to have them ...n full blast.

The temperance movement in this county is ...o fault. Some years ago there was started in ...is place a journal, published in Williamsport, ...ich was devoted to temperance, and became a ...at influence for good in the community.

Empire Grand Lodge, I. O. of G. T.—The ...Empire Grand Lodge, State of Pennsylvania," ...f which Mr. Thomas, of Williamsport, is the ...ief officer, is the name of a temperance organ... which has for its object the unification of the ...ious orders of temperance men throughout the ...ate. It is composed of members of the Sons of ...mperance, Good Templars, Cadets of Temper... and Templars of Honor and Temperance. ...ere are the end of temperance men, and ...ey are determined to organize the power of ...e temperance element in the conduct of ...ublic affairs, instead of allowing them to be ...ed and controlled by designing politicians, ...ho use their influence for party purposes ...nly. In accordance with party usage, ...ere will be a Democratic Grand Lodge, ...ich will nominate the Prince and the Ministers ...f the temperance element in politics. If there ...s a temperance man in the State who does not ...ow to which party he belongs, he ought to ...ake himself acquainted with the conduct of ...ach party, and then act accordingly. If he ...ill not do this, he is not worthy to be called ...n temperance man, and he ought to be ...ashamed to show his face at a temperance ...eeting. The temperance men must be united ...n action, or they will be powerless. The ...roposition is not to form a new party of ...ly. Keep that word out of your vocabulary. ...ere, however, is a question which must be ...ettled, instead of allowing them and ...heir votes to be used as tools by designing ...olitical wire-pullers. Let temperance men ...ake up their minds which party they will ...upport, and then vote for the best men ...ominated by that party. Let them not ...llow themselves to be used as tools by ...ny party. Let them not allow themselves ...o be sold by any party. Let them not ...ote for the best men on the ticket, ...ut for the best men on the temperance ...icket. Let them not vote for the best ...en on the Democratic ticket, but for ...he best men on the temperance ticket. ...Let them not vote for the best men on the ...Republican ticket, but for the best men ...on the temperance ticket. Let them not ...vote for the best men on the Union ticket, ...but for the best men on the temperance ...ticket. Let them not vote for the best ...men on the Labor Reform ticket, but for ...the best men on the temperance ticket. ...Let them not vote for the best men on the ...Prohibition ticket, but for the best men ...on the temperance ticket. Let them not ...vote for the best men on the Anti-Secret ...Society ticket, but for the best men on ...the temperance ticket. Let them not vote ...for the best men on the Anti-Monopoly ...ticket, but for the best men on the temperance ...ticket. Let them not vote for the best men ...on the Anti-Slavery ticket, but for the best ...men on the temperance ticket. Let them ...not vote for the best men on the Anti-Nebraska ...ticket, but for the best men on the temperance ...ticket. Let them not vote for the best men ...on the Anti-Know Nothing ticket, but for ...the best men on the temperance ticket. ...Let them not vote for the best men on the ...Anti-Masonic ticket, but for the best men ...on the temperance ticket. Let them not ...vote for the best men on the Anti-Abolition ...ticket, but for the best men on the temperance ...ticket. Let them not vote for the best men ...on the Anti-Catholic ticket, but for the best ...men on the temperance ticket. Let them not ...vote for the best men on the Anti-Mormon ...ticket, but for the best men on the temperance ...ticket. Let them not vote for the best men ...on the Anti-Polygamy ticket, but for the best ...men on the temperance ticket. Let them not ...vote for the best men on the Anti-Free Love ...ticket, but for the best men on the temperance ...ticket. Let them not vote for the best men ...on the Anti-Spiritualism ticket, but for the best ...men on the temperance ticket. Let them not ...vote for the best men on the Anti-Universalism ...ticket, but for the best men on the temperance ...ticket. Let them not vote for the best men ...on the Anti-Unitarian ticket, but for the best ...men on the temperance ticket. Let them not ...vote for the best men on the Anti-Trinitarian ...ticket, but for the best men on the temperance ...ticket. Let them not vote for the best men ...on the Anti-Deist ticket, but for the best men ...on the temperance ticket. Let them not vote ...for the best men on the Anti-Atheist ticket, ...but for the best men on the temperance ticket. ...Let them not vote for the best men on the ...Anti-Infidel ticket, but for the best men on ...the temperance ticket. Let them not vote for ...the best men on the Anti-Universalist ticket, ...but for the best men on the temperance ticket. ...Let them not vote for the best men on the ...Anti-Unitarian ticket, but for the best men ...on the temperance ticket. Let them not vote ...for the best men on the Anti-Trinitarian ticket, ...but for the best men on the temperance ticket. ...Let them not vote for the best men on the ...Anti-Deist ticket, but for the best men on ...the temperance ticket. Let them not vote for ...the best men on the Anti-Atheist ticket, but ...

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Death by Suicide—Coroner's Inquest.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Sentence for Assault and Battery—Later, the Alleged Wife Pulls—Formality Arraigned—Motion to be Heard on Wednesday.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

District Court—Judge Williams.

Board Extraordinary.

Public Amusements.

Elegant Residence and Grounds.

Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Beautiful Work.

Spring and Summer Fashions.

"Look Before You Leap."

Thousands Rescued Victims.

Nothing Like It in Medicine.

Dr. Alcorn,

Meeting of the Republican County Committee.

Police Intelligence.

Ellick's Cincinnati Cigars.

Pittsburgh Engine Association.

Coroner's Office.

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Cor. Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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7-30'S CONVERTED

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New 5-20 Coupon Bond

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

City of Pittsburgh 7 Per Cent.

Water Loan Extension Bonds

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY TAXATION.

FOR SALE AT

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 13.

The week closes on an abundant money market, with a constant accumulation of balances. Business is very inactive, and there is little disposition to embark in commercial speculation. Capitalists find great difficulty in placing their unemployed funds safely and in satisfactory securities. The favorite investment, just now, is Government bonds. It has been suggested that Congress should not allow more than they have placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury a gold bearing bond, either four or five per cent. interest, for the purpose of funishing the 7-30s. There is no necessity for declaring that the 5-20 bonds were issued with the direct understanding that the principal was to be paid in gold—and which we have no doubt—but if any are weak in confidence as to that matter, let us furnish a bond about which there shall be no uncertainty, and for which—all who desire—can exchange their 5-20s.

Confidence in commercial or financial operations is as important a power that we should not ignore its influence. If there are those who doubt the ability or the willingness of the Government to pay its liabilities, and silently hope for other republican, to such we offer no argument or theory, but there is another class who regard the legal moratorium of the law simply a doubt, and entertaining these views, they would prefer a 5 per cent. express gold bond to the 6 per cent. indefinite bond. Therefore, we say, let them have an opportunity of acting upon their faith.

It is no part of the business of Congress to attempt to make the bond attractive, or provide ways and means by which it shall be floated. This property belongs to the Secretary of the Treasury, but give him the same discretion in the management as with the 7-30's and he will be held responsible for his acts, and if he accomplishes as much in the future as in the past, our large debt will be managed without derangement of our finances or the industrial interests of the country.

Gold was weak at the opening boards, but rose rapidly and stronger. In the afternoon there were 130's, to-day.

Several shares were therefore to-day, with the exception of Reading and Northwestern preferred, both of which advanced from one to two per cent. The transactions were limited.

The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 50 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Boards:

LETTERS OF CREDIT,

AVAILABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE.

Sight Drafts

On all the Principal Cities of the Continent.

GOVERNMENT AND PACIFIC R. R. BONDS, GOLD, SILVER AND

CouPons,

Bought and Sold on the Most Favorable Terms.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Corner WOOD and FIFTH STS.

$100,000

To Invest in Good Mortgages

In sums of $5,000 and upwards.

Address C. A. S., Box 686, with description of property and rate.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

Bankers and Brokers,

14 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold at market rates.

INTEREST allowed on deposits of GOLD or CURRENCY subject to check on demand.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Sterling Exchange, Bonds, Stocks and Gold on commission.

We are constantly represented in the Board of Stock Brokers, and in the Gold Exchange by one of our firm. P. O. Box 4,203.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 140.

NEW YORK, June 13—1868.

MONEY

Steady, with a large supply seeking investment at 3@5 per cent. on call; some loans are reported as low as 2 per cent.

STERLING

Quiet at 109@110¾ for first class bills.

GOLD

Steady, opening at 140, declining to 139¾ and closing at 140. Exports to-day $1,256,503.

GOVERNMENTS

More active and 1@¼ per cent. higher. Coupons '81, 119¾@119¾; do '62, 113¼@113¾; do '64, 112¾@113; do '65, 113¾@113¾; do new, 113¾@114; do '67, 113¾@114; 10-40s, 103@103¾; 7-30s, 106¾@106¾. There is a fair shade better feeling in the market to-day. The Treasury is largely behind in its deliveries of these bonds. The time for the conversion of the second series of 7-30s has been extended to July 1st. The gold obligations of the government, up to July 1st, are $91,000,000, of which it is estimated, however, $71,000,000 are due to Europe, which materially reduces the amount of gold that will be required. It is estimated that six millions are to be sent to Europe to-day, supplied to interest of railroad shares and bonds.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$276,142,934	Inc....	$1,340,637
Circulation	31,193,631	Inc....	214,900
Deposits	178,657,286	Inc....	1,340,637
Legal Tenders	24,057,286	Inc....	536,100
		Inc....	536,812

STOCKS.

The share market was steady but inactive. Canton, Cumberland Coal, Pacific Mail, Quicksilver, Ohio and Mississippi, American, Old United States, Mariposa, Western Union, Boston, Hartford and Erie preferred, Hudson River, Reading, Michigan Southern, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Illinois Central, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Chicago and Rock Island, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo, Chicago and Northwestern, Northwestern preferred, N. Y. Central, Erie and Atlantic and Great Western were dull and unchanged. Missouri 80¾; Tennessee 6s, 70; Virginia 6s, 61½; Canton Co. 40; Cumberland preferred 30; New York Central 129¾@129¾; Hudson River 130@130¼; Reading 97¾@98; Michigan Southern 80¾@80¾; Illinois Central 120@120¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg 86¾@87; Chicago and Rock Island 101¾@101¾; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago 97¾@98; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien 57@57½; Northwestern 69¾@70; preferred 82@82½; Fort Wayne 127@127½; Western Union Telegraph 34¾@35; Atlantic and Great Western 20¾@20¾; Ohio and Mississippi 30¾@30¾; Indiana Central 90@90½; Pacific Mail 102½@103; New York and Erie 39¾@39¾; preferred 57¾@58; Michigan Central 118@118½; Cleveland and Toledo 109½@110; Chicago and